those which may be hereafter established, according to the convention concluded between the two Republics in the city of Mexico, on the 30th of January, 1843, to provide for the payment of what shall be decided in favor of the claimants, according to a convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic, on the 11th of April, 1839. And the United States equally agree to assume and pay all reclamations of citizens of the United States against the Government of the United Mexican States, not previously decided, to an amount not exceeding three millions of dollars, which have arisen prior to the 13th of May, 1846, and which shall be adjudged to be due by a commission established by the Government of the United States, whose decisions shall be definitive and conclusive; provided always, that in deciding on the validity of the said demands, the commission shall be guided and governed by the principles and rules prescribed by the first and fifth articles of the unratified convention, concluded in the city of Mexico on the 20th of November, 1843, not embraced by those principles and rules. And the United States for the present and the future exonerate the United Mexican States from any of the said demands whatsoever, which may be admitted or rejected by said board of commis-

Art. 7. If, in the opinion of the said board of commission ers, or of the claimants, it shall be considered necessary for the decision of any of the said claims that any books, registers, or documents which may be in the possession or power of the United Mexican States should be examined, the commissioners or claimants shall make, within a period to be fixed by Congress, a petition to that effect to the Mexican Sec retary of Foreign Affairs, which shall be forwarded to him by the Secretary of State of the United States; and the Mexican Government agrees to remit, with as little delay as possible registers, or documents may be in its possession or power, which may have been asked for from said Secretary of State, who shall immediately lay them before said board of commissioners : Provided, always, That when said petition shall be made by any of the claimants, the facts which they expect to prove by such books, registers, or documents shall have been first stated under oath or affirmation. Art. 8. The Government of the United Mexican States

hereby forever concedes and guaranties to the Government and citizens of the United States the right to transport across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, from sea to sea, by whatever means of communication may at the time exist, whether by land or by water, free from all tolls or charges, all articles whatsoever the natural products of the United States, or the products of its manufactures, or the products and manufactures of any country whatever belonging to the Governmen or citizens of the United States, as well as the free right of passage to all citizens of the United States. The Government of the United Mexican States equally concedes and guaranties to the Government and citizens of the United States the same right of passage for their merchandise and the articles aforesaid, as it grants to its own citizens, by any railroad or canal which may hereafter be constructed across said Isthmus, whether by the Government of the United Mexican States, or by its authorization, paying only such tolls as may be established; and no other or more onerous tolls shall be imposed or collected upon the articles or merchandise mentioned belonging to the Government and citizens of the United States, or on the persons of said citizens, for passage over said railroad or canal, than shall be charged or collected for the same articles and merchandise belonging to the Government or citizens of Mexico, being the natural products of the products of the manufactures of Mexico, or whatsoever foreign country, or the persons of its citizens. None of the said articles, be they what they may, which may pass over said Isthmus from sea to sea, in either direction, whether by the present communications or by any railroad or canal which may hereafter be of those already given, except the two following made, with the object of being transported to any port of the articles : United States, or of any foreign country, shall be subject to the payment of any duty whatever, whether of importation or exportation. The two Governments by this article promise, with as little delay as possible, mutually to agree upon and establish such regulations as may be deemed necessary to avoid by granted and perpetually guarantied to the Government and citizens of the United States.

Art 9. All the effects, commodities, or mercha have been introduced during the war, by whatsoever port or place of either party, by the citizens of either party, or by the citizens or subjects of any neutral Power, while the same has been in the military occupation of the other, shall be permitted to remain free from confiscation or any charge or duty which there may be on the sale or exchange of them, or on the exportation of the said property from the country; and the proprietors are hereby permitted to sell or dispose of said property in the same manner in every respect as if the importation of the same had been made in time of peace, and had paid the compromised with the importers, the United States shall pay duties according to the laws of each country respectively.

Art. 10. The treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, concluded in the city of Mexico, on the 5th of April, in the year of our Lord 1831, between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, and each of its articles, with the exception of the additional articles, are hereby renewed for the term of eight years, from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, with the same effect and virtue as if they formed part hereof; it being understood that each of the contracting parties reserves to itself the right, at any time after the said term of eight years, to terminate the same, giving one year's previous notice to the other party.

Art. 11. This treaty shall be approved and ratified President of the United Mexican States, with the previous approbation of the General Congress; and the ratification shall be exchanged in the city of Washington within the period of --- months from the date of the signing of the same, or sooner if practicable.

STATEMENT OF THE MEXICAN PRESIDENT. Statement of the Most Excellent President in a Ministeria

" AUGUST 25, 1847 .- The armistice which the General of the enemy asked having been agreed to, and it being necessary to appoint upon the part of the Mexican Government Commissioners who should hear-nothing more-the propositions of peace which the Commissioner of the United States might wish to make in the name of his Government, Don Jose Joaquin de Herrera, Deputy General; D. Antonio Monjardin, Magistrate of the Supreme Court, and D. Antonio Garay, were appointed; sending them at the same time the notification of their appointment, in which they were notified to meet tomorrow at 11 o'clock at the Ministry of Relations, to proceed receive their instructions agreed to in Ministerial Council.

"The Minister of Relations will form a memorandum which the Commissioners will take with them, and which the President will place in their hands. By this they shall be restricted to their true mission ; which, for the present, is no other than to hear the propositions of peace which the Government of the United States pretend to make to the Mexican Government, immediately making known to it (the Mexican Government) the contents of the propositions, that they may be duly examined, and that the President and his Ministers may act upon them. The Government will reserve to itself to give to the Commissioners sufficient instructions to enter upon the preliminaries of the negotiation, consulting the Minister of Relations as far as may be necessary to the discharge of their commission, and certainly not agreeing to any thing without the previous approbation of the Government."

INSTRUCTIONS OF THE MINISTERIAL COUNCIL. TO THE MEXICAN COMMISSIONERS,

Conditions (or Points) on which the Commissioner of United States ought to be negotiated with, and which sho excellent President by the Minister of Foreign Relations, and approved by his Excellency in a Council of Ministers: Provided, That the place of conference ought to be intermediate between the two armies.

Provided, equally, That, before entering upon pegotiatic the American Commissioner should acknowledge the right of deliberation on the part of Mexico-that is, whether the intention of the United States has been to aggrandize its territorywhy do they not remain contented with that which they already occupy? If that which he has come to seek in the

1. The independence of Texas shall be acknowledged upon

onsideration of an indemnification. 2. It is understood by Texas the territory known by this name after the treaties of 1819, and when it formed part of the States of Coahuila and Texas; and by no means the territory comprehended between the Nueces and Bravo rivers, which the Congress of the pretended Texans declared belonged to it.

3. The evacuation of all of the Mexican Republic of which hey are in occupation, and the raising the blockade, leaving free our ports, shall be a condition of treating upon any other partion of territory.

4. Upper California can be a subject of negotiation.

5. In no event shall the parallel of 26° be made the b dary, which would cause the Republic to lose all New Mexico, almost all of Durango, all of Sonora, part of Sinaloa, and almost all of Upper California; the concession of a part, and in no case shall they give judgment in favor of any claim should it be San Francisco, shall be yielded as a factory, never as a boundary.

6. A settled indemnification for the port of San Francisc

and a way of communication to Oregon. 7. The same for the injuries, prejudices, and extraordinary expenses of this war, made in the territory of the Republic, as it is that for which they come to negotiate, and which has

brought them to the capital. 8. The same for that which the families of Matamo Monterey, Veta Cruz, and other cities, towns, and villages of

the Republic have suffered in consequence of the war. 9. The same for the depredations committed by 10. The same for those committed by their bands of fora-

gers, whose licentious conduct has violated the laws of nations.

11. There shall be presented for payment as well the cost - - that of the reclamations which have been 12. The United States shall recognise the legitimacy of the titles of owners of lands in Texas, under grants given anterior

to its declaration of independence, as well by the General Government as by that of the State, and shall leave to them their free use and profit. 13. The United States shall engage not to permit slavery

in any part of the territory acquired from Mexico. 14. The negotiations shall be upon the basis of reciprocity,

and due regard shall be paid to the respective conditions of the people of the two nations. 15. Less than a year for carrying into effect the definitive

reaty cannot be agreed to.

16. The guaranty of its observance must by agreement be ought in a European Power or in a Continental Congress. 17. The basis of this will be the Republican system upo the whole continent, excepting Brazil and French Guiana.

18. The treaty which may be formed shall not prejudic

in any manner the principle of "the most favored nations," which the Republic has conceded to the most of the nations with which it has treated.

19. The restoration of the foreign prisoners shall be demanded, and none of the American army shall enter the city. 20. The return of the ships and trophies.

21. And, as a general basis, to treat of peace as if triumphed, and as if the war could be prosecuted with ad-ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA. J. R. PACHECO, V. ROMERO.

RONDERO

MEXICO, AUGUST 24, 1847.

Mr. Trist's projet of a treaty having been submitted to the Council of Ministers, they issued on the 29th of August another set of instructions to the Commissioners, which are in general a repedition

** 7. In relation to the privileges solicited by the Government of the United States to navigate the river of Tehuantepec, or to traffic by whatever road or way that may be estab lished between the two seas, the Mexican Government refuses absolutely all concession in this particular; and in the last refraud and smuggling in consequence of the right of way here | sort can offer, at most, that the Mexican Government will take into consideration the friendly relations which may be maintained by the United States with the Mexican Government; and, with reference to the confidence which its conduct may inspire, it ought not to doubt of the reciprocity of the Mexicans on the same terms as other nations.

"8. The Mexican Government can in no manner conse exempt from the payment of duties all the effects introduced into its ports proceeding from the United States or any other nation since the occupation of the said ports by the said United States; and it shall be a necessary condition to their transportation into the interior that the duties be paid according to the actual tariffs of the nation. In case the United States are merchants those of internal transport, consumption, &c."

These additional instructions, on being transmitted to the Commissioners, with instructions that in no case were they to treat contrary to their express enor, they returned the following answer : To the Minister of Foreign Affairs :

Excellent Sir : Having examined the bases and instruction ransmitted to us by your Excellency on the morning of to-day, our duty to manifest to the Supreme Government, with the frankness of honest men, that upon those bases and instrucby the President of the United States of America, with the approbation and consent of the Senate, and by the approbation and consent of the Senate, and by the

We beg, then, that the Supreme Government will hold as not accepted on our part the powers with which its favor would honor us. God and Liberty

Mexico, August 31, 1847. JOSE J. HERRERA IGNACIO DE MORA Y VILLAMIL.

MIGUEL ATRISTAIN, JOSE MIGUEL ARROYO The remaining documents are as follows:

To General José Joaquin de Herrera, and Senores D. Ber nardo Couto, Gen. D. Ignacio Mora y Villamil, and D

The most excellent President has considered your note s morning, in which you decline the commission which he has been pleased to confer upon you to treat with the Commissioner of the United States, under the bases and instructions which accompanied my communication of yesterday. After the conference which he has had with yourselves and with the Minister to the residence of the President, in order to with the Council of Ministers, he has resolved that the instructions may be somewhat amplified, with the understanding that you are to conform to them as far as may be possible, adding some modifications which the circumstances of the country may demand, and which may comprise points to which the discussion may give rise. In a word, the Supreme Government have chosen you, as you have many times been selected by the nation, on account of the knowledge it possesses of your distinction and patriotism, and he places in your hands the honor and the interests of our country. God and Liberty August 31, 1947. PACHECO

To D. Jose Joaquin de Herrera, D. Bernardo Conto, D. Ignacio Mora y Villamil, and D. Miguel Atristain. MOST EXCELLENT SIRS : The verbal information which ou were pleased to give to the Supreme Government concerning the conference with the Commiss sioner of the United States has been taken into consideration; also the article concerning boundaries which he presented to you, offering, if it was not not, according to his instructions, renounce the territory be tween the Bravo and Nueces. Having anew examined the question under all the aspects in which it should be viewed, it has been resolved, in a Council of Ministers, to say to you, as I have the honor to do, that this proposition, under the recognised right of Mexico to deliberate, should be modified, and is separated by the Gulf of Cortes. that, in the pretensions of the United States and the character of his negotiations, its Commissioner leaves no other choice to Mexico than the loss of honor; and it is that which shots the have been convinced by them. door to all possibility of making peace.

To restore this great benefit to the nation, the Government agreed to cede Texas and a part of Upper California, as far as the frontier of Oregon, on the terms which were stated in the capital is our consent and sanction to their demands, they

fested their desire to make a part of the Mexican family with more enthusiasm than in any other part of the Republic.

These meritorious Mexicans, abandoned to their fate during serve them from the incursions of the savages, have been the most truly patriotic of Mexicans, because, forgetting their donestic complaints, they have remembered nothing but their desire to be of the Mexican family; and many exposing and by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to the southern sea is claimed rebelled against them; and when their plans were discovered or disconcerted, and their conspiracies frustrated, have again conspired; and would any Government sell such Mexicans as a herd of cattle? Never! Let the nationality of the rest of the Republic perish for them! Let us perish together

Nor is this deciding with haughtiness, or with affected no deness, questions of high policy to which it is said more than calculating coldness should never be applied.

The Government well knows the vicissitudes and that there is not at present upon the earth a single one which would return to its original condition, or as its respective history speaks of its origin; but even to the eyes of the when they wound respectable and resistant nationalities.

Our compatriots could well remain in their country preser ing their nationality and their property, but that which could be said of them on this account could be said of all Mexicans, that they would be strangers in their own country; and if it would be a disgrace to make such a proposition to all the Mexicans, it is equally so to accept it for a part of them. They might remove to the territory yet remaining to their increased by national lands if it should be desired, and repairing the loss they might suffer by the change of country and nabitation by the indomnity which the United States might offer; but the Mexican Government is not that which would put a price upon the adhesion of a man to the land which gave

These considerations involve the possession of the Ric Grande, for not only is the question of property interested in it, but likewise the nationality of all the rest of the Republic, for enterprise and "inundation" of our neighbors, and our pre- three days. sent state of infancy. If the Commissioner of the United States, by his instructions cannot renounce this pretension, as little can the Mexican Government agree to prolong the armistice for forty-five days, that the Government at Washing-

Since an indemnity may be offered for the terriory claimed, citizens, who in nothing have offended it, coming o our capital by force? Under these circumstances, it is not for the Government to calculate the resources of the nation to continue the war-its duty is to make it with what t possesses.

In New Mexico, and the few leagues which intervene between the right bank of the Nueces and the left bank of the Bravo, lies the question of peace or war. If the Commissioner of the United States leaves to the Mexican Government to choose between this cession and death, in vain his Government commands him; he could before have satisfied himself what would have been the answer.

If the United States has made its choice, and prefer violence or our humiliation, they will also do that for which they will have to account before God and the world.

I give you the commands of his Excellency, the President offering my distinguished consideration.

God and Liberty! Mexico, September 5, 1847.

To his Excellency Senor D. Nicholas P. Trist, Co. sioner, with full powers of the Government of the United States, near the Government of the Republic of Mexico. HOUSE OF ALFARO, AT CHAPULTEPEC, SEP 6, 1847.

The undersigned, Commissioners of the Mexcan Repub ic, to form with you an agreement of peace, in placing in your hand the counter project which they have formed in accordance with the last instructions of their Government, deem it opportune to accompany it with the observation which this note contains, which will serve to show more clearly the pacific disposition of Mexico in the contest which unfortunately divides both countries.

Article 4 of the project which you were pleased to delive to us on the evening of the 27th ultimo, and which was dispart of Mexico. 1st. The State of Texas: 2d. ritory without the limits of the said State, which extends to the left bank of the Bravo and to the southern boundary of New Mexico ; 3d. All New Mexico ; 4th. Of the two Ca-The war which now exists has been caused solely on a

count of the territory of the State of Texas, to which the Republic of North America presents as a title the act of the same State by which it annexed itself to the North American Confederacy, after having proclaimed its independence of Mexico. The Mexican Republic agreeing, (as we have mifested to you that it does,) on account of the owing inemnity, to the pretensions of the Government at Washing on to the territory of Texas, the cause of the war has dis appeared, and it should cease, since all the reasons for contiuing it have ceased to exist. In regard to the other territories comprehended in the 4th article of your projet, until now the Republic of North America has urged no title to it, nor did we believe it possible that any would be alleged. It then could not acquire them but by right of conquest, or by that which would result from sale or cession, to which would now force Mexico. But as we are persuaded that the Republic of Washington would not only absolutely repel but would hold in odium the first of these titles; and as, on the other hand, it would be a new thing that war should be made upon a people for the simple reason that it refuses to sell a territory which its neighbor wishes to purchase; we hope, from the justice of the Government and people of North America, that the great modification which we have to propose of the cession of territory (without the State of Texas) which is claimed in the said article 4, will not be considered a motive for continuing a war which the worthy General of the North American forces has justly characterized as un-

In our conferences we have declared to you that Mexico annot cede the belt of land comprehended between the left bank of the Bravo and the right of the Nueces. The reason of this is not only the full certainty that the stated territory never has belonged to the State of Texas, nor that it is of great value considered in itself. It is that this zone with the Bravo at its back forms the natural frontier of Mexico as much in a military as in a commercial point of view; and of no people should it be claimed, nor should any people consent to abandon such a frontier. But, in order to remove all cause of dissension for the future, the Government of Mexico binds itself not to found new settlements or establish colonies in the space between the two rivers; in this manner preserving it n the depopulated state in which it now exists, presenting equal security to both Republics. The preservation of this territory is according to our instructions a condition sine qua non of peace. Sentiments of honor and delicacy, (which your noble character will cause you to estimate properly,) more than a calculation of interest, prevent our Gov accepted by Mexico, to consult his Government, as he could from consenting to the dismemberment of New Mexico. On this point we believe it to be superfluous to add any thing to what we have already stated to you in our conferences.

The cession of Lower California, little profitable to North America, offers great embarrassments, considering the position of that peninsula, opposite our coasts of Sonora, from which it

You have given to our observations on this subject their true value, and we have learned with satisfaction that you

Besides the preservation of Lower California it would be necessary for Mexico to retain a portion of the Upper; otherwise, that peninsula would remain without land com tion with the remainder of the Republic, which would always instructions; but not even with the reservation that Congress be a great embarrassment, especially for a non-maritime Pow

in Articles 4 and 8 of this treaty, the United States agree to ought to desist from what cannot be conceded. In any other should approve it, would the Government consent to cede er such as is Mexico. The cession of the part of Upper Callin Arucies 4 and 5 or this decay, include to claimants, and event, they can proceed as they have begun, and the war will more, not even New Mexico, whose inhabitants have manifornia offered by our Government (for the compensation) will to run in a straight line through said bay to the mouth of the ome administrations, often without protection even to pre- dom of the Government of Washington and the energy of in the east southeast part. It will thence follow the actual

from the acquisition which we now offer them.

In article 8 of your project the concession of a free passage gave a privilege of this kind to a particular individual, who Rio Grande and the Nueces. afterwards transferred it, with the authority of the same Government, to English subjects, of whose rights Mexico cannot we cannot accede to the desires of your Government.

We have entered into this ingenuous explanation of the motives of the Republic for not ceding all the territory beyond the boundaries of Texas which is required of it, because we desire that the Government and North American people should ernment or citizens of the United States. be convinced that our partial negative does not proceed from entiments of aversion generated by the events of this war, or Cabinets of Europe pretensions of aggrandizement are unjust, by what it has caused Mexico to suffer, but only from considerations dictated by reason and justice, and which would equally influence it at any time with the most friendly people, and ceded to the United States. in the midst of relations of the strictest amity. The other al- Art. 10. Citizens of Mexico who may happen to be in the importance, and we believe that to them you will find no important objection. The contents of article 12 have been already spoken of in your country; we flatter ourselves that ment previous to this cession of territory are to be respected by your Government will not refuse to contract an obligation so the Government of the United States. country, selling what property they still possess, having this conformable to honor and to the harmony in which two neighboring people should live. Peace between the two countries will be most solemnly

present contest so nobly interposed its good offices, would now onsent to guaranty the faithful observance of the treaty which may be entered into. The Government of Mexico understands that it would be convenient to solicit this guaranty. Our Government has commanded us to recommend to you

that your decision upon the counter project which we have fiscated. the loss of which ten years would suffice, with the spirit of the honor to submit to you should be communicated within

The salutary work of peace cannot, in our opinion, con to a happy termination, if each one of the contending parties should not resolve to abandon some of its original pretensions This has in all cases happened, and all nations have not hes tated in such cases to make great sacrifices to extinguish the desolating flame of war. Mexico and the United States have and whether with reason or without, the right of war, let it in especial reasons for acting in this manner. Not without sorthis age be worth as much as it may, can only be applied to row ought we to confess that we are giving to humanity the Texas, the Mexican Government does not comprehend that scandalous example of two Christian people of two Republics those humiliating sacrifices can be necessary as a condition of in the view of all the monarchies, who, for a dispute concern peace, after the many protests which the United States has ing boundaries, mutually do themselves all the injury that i made that it should be equitable and honorable. If its right is possible, when we have more land than is sufficient to poputhat of force, and if it believes that to be sufficient to possess late and cultivate in the beautiful hemisphere in which Provi itself of the territory it says it wishes to buy, how can it in dence has cast our lot. We venture to recommend these congood faith call it equitable and honorable to occupy territory siderations to your Excellency before you may take any defito which it does not pretend, destroying cities and killing our nitive resolution on our propositions. We do ourselves the honor to offer to you our attention and respect.

JOSE JOAQUIN DE HERRERA, BERNARDO COUTO, IGNACIO MORA Y VILLAMIL, MIGUEL ATRISTAIN.

To the most excellent Minister of Interior and Exterio

Most Excellent Sin : Although each day we have give an account to the Supreme Government of that which occurred in our conferences with the most excellent Sr. Nicholas P. Trist, Commissioner with full powers for the United States, we nevertheless believe it opportune to recapitulate here in writing that which we have had the honor to report verbally at length.

On the evening of the 27th ultimo we met for the first time in the village of Atzcopozalco. The credentials having been exchanged, we found those of Sr. Trist most ample for the settlement of all existing differences between Mexico and the United States, for the arrangement of the boundaries of both countries, and for definitively adjusting a peace. Ours were restricted to receiving the propositions of his Government, if they came in writing, and to make a memorandum of them jointly with him if they were made to us verbally. As Sr. Trist would have made some observations concerning the limitation of our powers, we satisfied him by declaring that when the time for negotiation should arrive a complete authorization should be presented. Immediately he delivered to us the project of a treaty, which that same night we placed in the hands of the President. In conclusion, we proposed to Sr. Trist to choose as the place of our ulterior conferences a country house (quinta) situated in the neighborhood of Chapultepec, and least distant from Tacubaya, where he had his residence, and with one piece of artillery and 400 cavalry, accompany from Mexico, where was situated ours. We agreed to notice ing day.

agreed concerning the country-house (quinta) which had been chosen, and to appointing for our third meeting Wednesday, the 1st instant, in order to give the Government the intermediate days to examine with due deliberation the project resented, to take its resolution upon it, and to give us the structions to which we should conform-

On Wednesday we exhibited the full powers which the Supreme Government was pleased to confer upon us, and entered with Senor Trist into a long, although calm, discussion upon the principal points of the project, which was continued all the following Thursday. Of its events we have already informed the Supreme Government. The point at which the negotiation stopped was this : Senor Trist showed a disposition to abandon his first pretensions to Lower California, and to portion of the Upper, in order that a land communication might be preserved between it (Lower California) and the State of Sonora. He offered that if there should remain no other obstacle to peace than the point of difference relative to the territory between the Bravo and Nueces, he would consult his Government concerning it, with some hope of a favorable result, even if it should occasion a delay of forty-odd days in the negotiation. But on our side the cession of New Mexico was a condition to which we could not agree, nor even submit anew to a consultation in Washington, because we were fully certain that his Government would consider it as a sine qua non of peace. The other points touched upon in the project appeared to us easily settled-such at least was the pinion which we formed during the conferences.

The Supreme Government having considered what had taken place, your Excellency communicated to us in your note of yesterday, its final resolution, conformably to which, and with the approbation of the Cabinet, we immediately, on the same day, delivered to Senor Trist the counter project and note, copies of which are subjoined, (Nos. 1 and 2.) Without further discussion, he offered to give his answer to day, which he has done, a copy of which is submitted, (numbered 3.) It terminates the commission with which the Supreme Government has honored us, although in a manner contrary to what we sincerely desired.

It only remains for us to say, that in our relations with Senor Trist we have only found motives to appreciate his noble character, and if at any time the work of peace should be conummated, it will be by means of negotiations adorned by the estimable qualities which, in our opinion, distinguish this Minister. You will be pleased to report all that has taken place to the Supreme Government, and receive our attentio and respect. God and Liberty! Mexico, September 7th, JOSE JOAQUIN DE HERRERA.

BERNARDO COUTO, IGNACIO MORA Y VILLAMIL, The following as an outline of the ultimatum o

the Mexican Commissioners: Att. 1. Is merely an expression of a desire that there may

e a firm and lasting peace between the two Republics. Art. 2. Stipulates that all prisoners taken by land or

shall be given up after the treaty is signed, and that any Mexicans who may be prisoners of the savage tribes of Indians within the limits of the United States, shall be given up by the Government of the United States and returned to their

Art. 3. All the forts, towns, or territory and artillery taken by the forces of the United States shall be returned to Mexico. Art. 4. The dividing line between the two Republics shall mence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, in

not bring to the United States merely fertile lands and intact Rio de las Nueces; to follow thence the course of that river to mineral wealth, but presents the advantage of an uninterrupt- its source; from the source of the river Nucces a straight line ed communication with its territories of Oregon. The wis- will be traced until it meets the actual frontier of New Mexico, the American people will know how to draw abundant fruits frontier of New Mexico by the east, north and west of New Mexico, until it meets latitude 37, which will serve as the boundary of the two Republics, from the point at which it touches the frontier of New Mexico to the Pacific. The sacrificing themselves to the vengeance of the invaders, have in favor of the North Americans. We have verbally stated Government of Mexico agrees not to found any new establishto you that some years have elapsed since the Government ment or colonies in the space of land which lies between the

Art. 5. In consideration of this extension of the territoria limits of the United States, the Government of the United dispose. You will not complain, therefore, that in this point States agree to pay to the Government of the United States of Mexico \$---, at the city of Mexico, on the day of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty.

Arts. 6 and 7. By these articles the United States agree to release the Mexican Government from all claims of the Gov-

Art. 8 provides for the settlement of claims in the manner as is provided in the proposition of Mr. Trist.

Art. 9 stipulates that the Catholic religion and the property belonging to that persuasion shall be respected in the t

terations which you will find in our counter project are of less United States to have the privilege of returning to Mexico, without any tax being exacted from them. Art. 11. All grants of land made by the Mexican Gov.

Art. 12. The Republic of the United States hinds itself lemnly not to admit henceforward the annexation of any dis-

trict or territory comprised within the limit assigned by the tablished, if a foreign Power, (England,) which has in the present treaty to the Mexican Republic. This solemn comomise is one of the conditions under which Mexico makes cession of territory to the Republic of North America. Art. 13. All goods now in the ports occupied by the Ame

rican troops will pay the duties established by the Republic, unless they have been prepaid; otherwise they will be con Art. 14. The Government of the United States will satisfy justly the claims of Mexican citizens for the damage the Ame-

rican troops have done them. Art. 15 merely relates to the ratification of the treaty.

We copy from the "Union," of this city, the ar nexed extracts from late Mexican papers received at that office :

FROM THE SUN OF ANARUAC OF SEPTEMBER 12. Gabriel Valencia's Proclamation to the Citizens

We publish, on the side of our paper printed in Spanish, the whole proclamation of Valencia; but it is of so little interest to the public that it indeed does not deserve translation. If any one has read Santa Anna's proclamation, he already knows the contents of Valencia's. It amounts to the same thing, except that, instead of taking any blame to himself, he nta Anna. He says that on the first day he was victorious, but was left destitute of all that was necessary to continue his course; that he disobeyed because Santa Anna had ordered him to leave a position which protected the city and that, if the latter had joined him, victory was certain for the Mexicans; that Santa Anna was only four miles from him, but that he remained still; that, if he had left the posi which he had taken, the only alternative left to the Mexican army would have been to retreat on the capital.

On the morning of the 19th, Valencia says that he left San Angel, and marched to Padierna, where he took a strong position, and waited for the American forces, who arrived in front of him at 12 o'clock M.; that he immediately sent one of his adjutants to Gen. Santa Anna to advise him of it; at one o'clock the Americans advanced in front of his amb and the action commenced. He then sent an express to Gen. Francisco Peres, who was at a short distance from his positic with 4,000 men, and who had been instructed to come to h assistance when needed; but he was answered by Gen. P. that he could not act without Santa Anna's orders. The ac-tion was now vigorous in front, (continues he,) and we succeeded in repulsing the enemy from an entrenchment was in their power, immediately in front of our works. from an entrenchment

The action was now well engaged, and the enemy menced moving towards our rear, taking at the same time zapan, the ranche of Anzaldo, and the small town of San Ge-ronimo. I immediately directed a battery of six pieces of artillery in that direction; the 1st battalion was also directed to harass them in flank. I again sent another adjutant (Don Leandro Mosso) to Santa Anna; but he, like the adjutant I had before dispatched, (Rodriguez Miranda and Arrietta,) could not return, because the enemy had taken the town

Valencia then says that he ordered Gen. Torrejon to charge the Americans with three regiments of cavalry and four piece of artillery, but so desperate was the fire of the American infautry that the Mexicans were obliged to retreat, leaving Gen. Frontera dead on the field. That at 4 o'clock Santa Anna with 6,000 men made his appearance in the rear of the Americans. That thinking this General would attack the enemy in the rear, he ordered Gen. Torrejon to attack them in front Valencia expected it would be, and this he again says was Santa Anna's fault, because if he had attacked the Americans, the Mexican arms would certainly have been triumphant, and the extermination of the 8,000 men who attacked him neces

He further adds that, instead of doing what patriotism and honor ought to have dictated to his heart, Santa Anna remained a cold spectator to the destruction of his valiant army of the north. Night then came on, and Santa Anna retired from the mountain where he had taken a position, and sent adjutant Ramiso to him (Valencia) to advise him of Santa Anna's wish to hold a conference with him. But his answer was that no conference could be held until Santa Anna had attacked the conference could be held until Santa Anna had attacked the Americans, as he ought to do, in the rear. At 9 o'clock the same night another adjutant from Santa Anna arrived, bringing an order from him (Santa Anna) to retreat during the night, and abandon the artillery, as (said he) the Maxican array would certainly be defeated the certainly because the c army would certainly be defeated the next day if the order was not obeyed. During that night Valencia continued rewas not obeyed. During that night valencia continued re-ceiving information that reinforcements were coming to the aid of the Americans, by roads almost impracticable; and he says that had Santa Anna remained instead of retiring to San Angel, he would certainly have cut the enemy to pieces; that after consulting with other generals, he (Valencia) came to the conclusion to remain where he was, as, even if defeated, it would be more honorable to him than to retreat; and, in the would be more honorable to him than to retreat; and, in the first case, the responsibility and ignominy would fall upon the general who had been so cold a spectator of his ruin, and the defeat of his countrymen.

On the morning of the 20th August, which, according to

Valencia, ought to have been one of the most glorious to th Valencia, ought to have been one of the most glorious to the Mexican arms, the American columns were seen moving in several directions, so as to attack him on all sides. He sent Gen. Mendoza, with a strong force, to stop their progress; but he was repulsed, and then rejoined the main body. The whole line was then attacked, and so much loss sustained that he was obliged to order a retreat; but to effect this it was necessary to pass through San Geronimo and Anzaldo, which he did, but with immense loss. He then remained at a distance with Generals Salas, Torrejon, Blanco, and Jauregui, to protect the fugitives. The latter general was wounda distance with Generals Salas, Torrejon, Blanco, and Jauregui, to protect the fugitives. The latter general was wounded in the head. He then retired to join the majority of his forces, who had now joined those of Santa Anna; and, while passing near these forces, he states that he can have the satisfaction of saying that two regiments received him with loud cheers; but, wishing to avoid a disagreeable interview with Santa Anna, he went to Cuatimalpa, where he found the battalion of Guanajuato and that of San Luis, under the command of Gen. Romero. He says it was his wish that these two battalions would go to the city of Mexico; but only one (that of Guanajuato) marched to that place, as the other refused to be commanded by Santa Anna.

He then concludes by stating that what he has said can be proved by the testimony of the adjutants whom he sent to Santa Anna, and that of more than twenty thousand friends and enemies.

The Pillager Indians, though they have a graceless name for one bad act, are represented as a fine race—true sons of the forest in form and character. Flatmouth, one of their most celebrated chiefs, told Gen. V. that out of 4,000 souls in their whole tribe, scattered as they are, there were not more than a dozen bad men among them! This was a strong remark, but from what Gen. V. saw of the tribe he was inclined to think that they are in every respect a superior class of Indians. It is gratifying to know that they feel very friendly towards our country, and exhibit no such British predilections are some have imagined influence the Indians so near the British line.

The country on the Mississippi, from St. Peter's to Crow

Protest of the Representatives of the States of Mexico, Ja-lisco, and Zacatecas to his excellency the President ad in-terim of the Republic.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR : The deputies who assembled or the 10th of this month had agreed to suspend their meetings in the capital. Under these circumstances, the undersigned have to-day learned that the Minister of Foreign Affairs yesterday summoned the deputies for the purpose of discussing an arrangement with the invading army, and that there was a meeting, but not enough to constitute a quorum.

The undersigned deem it their duty to declare that existin

The undersigned deem it their duty to declare that existing circumstances in the city of Mexico would not allow the legislative body the necessary freedom in its discussions and deliberations if it should assemble in that city; and that it would not comport with the dignity of the republic that its representatives should deliberate there on this matter. This opinion is the same as that which the Congress itself entertained when, under less pressing circumstances, it passed a decree for removing its sessions to Querclaro—a decree which was not fulfilled in its other provisions owing to unlawful proceedings. moving its sessions to Queretaro—a decree which was not ful-filled in its other provisions, owing to unlawful proceedings, which are not a secret, and which resulted in a determination

not to repair to that city.

But as it is absolutely beyond doubt that any arrang

existing circumstances, be entirely null, as being unconstitutional, and will bring him by whom it may be made within

tional, and will bring him by whom it may be made within the case of treason declared by article 5th of the law of 20th April, the undersigned are willing to repair to the city of Queretare as soon as your Excellency shall issue the necessary summons to them for that place.

The undersigned protest before the whole nation, and particularly before the Sfates of Mexico, Jalisco, and Zacatecas, their constituents, that this resolution on their part, which, as the proceedings of Congress referred to show, is concurred in by a majority of their fellow-deputies, does not imply the abandonment of their duty, or a resignation, tacit or express, of the legislative power, but is the result of the indispensable necessity of having that freedom of discussion and deliberanecessity of having that freedom of discussion and delibera-tion which does not now exist in the federal city, and of saving the Republic from the ignominy which would inevitably attach to a treaty concluded and ratified under the guns of the enemy, and on the day succeeding unlooked for reverses.

All which we have the honor to communicate to your Exellency, availing ourselves of the occasion to offer rances of our respect and consideration.
God, Liberty, and Federation.

TOLUCA, AUGUST 22, 1847. VALENTIN GOMEZ FARIAS, JOSE MARIA DELACUNZA,

LUIS DE LA ROSA,
PASCUAL GONZALEZ FUENTES MARIANO OTERO, COSME TORRES. JOAQUIN NORRIEGA The foregoing protest was enclosed to the Minister of Fo-

reign Affairs in a communication from the Governor of the State of Mexico, dated at Toluco, (the capital of that State, and about 40 miles southeast of the city of Mexico,) August 26. The Governor enlarges on the sentiments contained in the protest, speaks of the efforts made by the people to raise and equip any army, which, if there had been a chief worthy to command it, would have been victorious; and finishes by leclaring that the war must be continued until peace can be made with dignity and honor, and such a peace as will be

approved by just and generous men throughout the world. Then follows an address from the same Governor to the people of the State, exhorting them to continue the war, reninding them of their ten years' war with Spain under more adverse circumstances, and telling them that war for another ten years, or for a hundred years, would be preferable to

FROM THE VERA CRUZ SUN OF SEPTEMBER 17 To the Government of the States of Mexico and

Puebla.

Your Excellency: His excellency the Preside Republic orders that your Excellency will command the local authorities of all the towns and villages in this State which lie within the distance of thirty leagues from any of the points in which the enemy may happen to be situated to raise en masse the respective inhabitants of these said towns and villages, in order that they may attack and harass the enemy with whatever weapons each may conveniently procure, whether good or bad, by fire and by sword, and by every practicable means which it is possible to employ in the annihilating of an invad-

And his Excellency also orders that your Excellency will take an exact account of all those who, having attained the age of sixteen and not advanced beyond fifty, (without any physical blemish,) remain at flome, and care not to enlist in the National Guards, nor support any number of soldiers, nor serve the cause of the nation in any one of the ways now mentioned; as, for instance, making prisoners of the scattering soldiers of the foe, catching his mules and horses, and setzing his wagons, and destroying his munitions of war.

A nation and its inhabitants are defended by means of a military or popular force, and certainly their defence by the lat-ter is really the most efficacious and less expensive, because a

ter is really the most efficacious and less expensive, because a people who do not choose it can never be conquered by another; and, had not a series of unfortunate events occurred to enervate the spirit of the people, the march of twelve thousand men upon our capital would never have been witnessed.

Your Excellency knows that the Argentine Republic is inferior, in point of population, to any one of our States; yet will your Excellency remember that eleven thousand English-

men perished in the streets of Buenos Ayres, harassed even by the women, who hurled upon them from their house-tops,

furniture, stones, and boiling water.

I copy and publish this Supreme Decree for your Excellency, in order that you may enforce the accomplishment of all that has been expressed in it upon the part of the Mexican inhabitants of this capital, and when the ablest of its population, comprised among its proprietors merchants and officials, shall go forth, gun in hand, to encounter the enemy, those that remain in the cits will defeed it to its mean that the cits will defeed it to its means to be compared to the cits will defeed it to its means to the cits will defeed it to its means to the cits will defeed it to its means to the cits will defeed it to its means to the cits will defeed it to its means to the cits will defeed it to its means to the cits will defeed it to its means to the cits will defeed it to its means to the cits will be compared to main in the city will defend it to its very last and for that purpose your Excellency will command that stones and every other kind of missiles and projectiles be colstones and every other kind of missiles and projectiles be col-lected and placed upon the house-tops for the emergency so soon as it arrives, charging the Alcaldes, members of the Mu-nicipality, and Justices of the Peace, with the execution of God and Liberty!

JOSE RAMON PACHECO.

NORTHERN MISSISSIPPI COUNTRY—TERRITORY OF MINESOTA

PROM THE MILWAUKIE WISCONSIN, SEPTEMBER 16. We have been much interested in listening to Gen. Ver-planck's (the Commissioner appointed by the President to neplanck's (the Commissioner appointed by a gotiate a treaty with the Chippewas) description of the Upper Mussiasinni country, which will be comprised in the new Terwilderness, where the foot of the white man does not often tread. He is the fourth white man, in an official character, who has visited Leech Lake. His predecessors were General (then Captain) Pike, as far back as 1805, Gov. Cass, and Mr. Schoolcraft.

The Pillager Indians, a section of the valley called from having pillaged the goods of a white trader who was taken sick while settled among them, reside in that vicinity, while settled among them, reside in that vicinity, while settled among them. The Pillager Indians, a section of the Chippewa tribe, so and it was necessary for the success of his mission that he should visit them in their own fastnesses. From the mouth of Crow Wing river he travelled for one hundred and thirty miles through a series of small lakes, but in making the por-

with rain. After camping out one or two nights the exposure is not felt at all, for at times they would rise in the morning literally reeking with rain, and yet take no cold or suffer any serious effects therefrom.

Leech Lake, so called by the Indians from the number and size of the leeches in it, is most beautiful. Gen. V. does not hesitate to pronounce it the finest sheet of water in this coun-try. It is about twenty-five miles long, and in places from eight to twelve miles broad, but at points it narrows almost to a river. Then again an island or a bold headland strikes the

a river. Then again an island or a bold headland strikes the eye, covered with maples or pines, or shrubbery the most inviting, while the water, of great depth, is literally as clear and pellucid as crystal. Gen. V. adds that no description can convey even a faint idea of its beauty.

From Leech Lake he proceeded to Cass Lake and Winnebigoshish Lake to the Oberlin Mission Station, where they obtained wild rice and sugar. By the way, the wild rice of this country he deems better than the Southern rice. The berries are larger and its flavor is better, for when boiled and allowed to cool it forms a consistent mass like good wheat bread, and more nutritious. Any quantity of it grows on all the lakes on this northern country; the outlets and bays are filled with it. It ripens in the month of August, and is the main reliance of the Indians during the winter months for

The country on the Mississippi, from St. Peter's to Crow Wing river, is mostly of oak-openings, with some small prairies, and is evidently a fine agricultural region capable of supporting a dense population. Above the Crow Wing to the headwaters of the Mississippi, and around Cass, Leech, and Winnebigoshish lakes it may be called a pine-opening country. The species is mostly of the yellow pine, and is excellent for ship timber. Extensive mills are now being erected at the Falls of St. Anthony by a Boston company, to saw this pine timber very largely for the Southern Mississippi valley. There is comparatively little white pine in that section, but the yellow pine is just the article for steamboat timber.

Though this country is not valuable for agricultural purposes, yet in its vast quantities of the best of lumber it forms that perfect whole so necessary to constitute every element to establish the commercial, agricultural and manufacturing prosperity of the great Western valley. We vesterday stated that Gen. Verplanck was successful in the object of his mission. Wisconsin was particularly interested in it—as a part of the cession (of 800,000 acres) is to be the future home of the Winnebagoes, who will leave our Territory as soon as the treaty he has formed is ratified by the Senate. The country on the Mississippi, from St. Peter's to Crow

Winnebagoes, who will leave our Territory as reaty he has formed is ratified by the Senate.

RECIPE.—Take a pint of pulverized charcoal and put is into a bag, then put it into a barrel of new cider, and the cider will never ferment, will never contain any intoxicating quality, and is more and more palatable the longer it is kept.